



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CONGRESSIONAL GRANT OF ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE
USES OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

Hon. E. F. LOUD, of the House of Representatives, and Hon. CHARLES N. FELTON, of the Senate, have procured the passage of a bill (H. R. 3933, 52d Congress, 1st Session), granting to the Regents of the University of California the following described public lands, in trust, for the use of the Lick Observatory, *namely*, the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 4; the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4; the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4; all in Township 7 S, Range 3 E, Monte Diablo Base and Meridian, comprising about 680 acres. The 44th Congress had previously granted 1350 acres in 1876 (see *Publications* of the Lick Observatory, vol. I, page 12, map). Mr. LICK during his lifetime had purchased a tract of 191 $\frac{4}{8}$ acres; Mr. R. F. MORROW had presented a tract of about 40 acres; and the Legislature of California set aside in 1890 the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 16 (320 acres). The total area of the Reservation is therefore about 2581 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres at the present time. The recent additions insure the Observatory against encroachment for all time.

E. S. H.

PHOTOGRAPH OF MARE CRISIUM AND VICINITY.

The plate in this number of the *Publications* is copied from a negative made at the Lick Observatory on August 31, 1890. It represents about the best results which can be obtained by "process-cuts"; and it hardly does justice to the original. In a subsequent number of the *Publications* we shall be able to give a heliogravure reproduction of Professor WEINEK's drawing of this region, when the great superiority of the latter process will be evident.

E. S. H.

LARGE SUN-SPOT OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

This spot was, I believe, first seen by Mr. W. J. HUSSEY of the Ann Arbor Observatory on February 5.* It was independently discovered, *with the naked eye*, by Professor SCHAEBERLE at Mt. Hamilton on February 9. Since that time a very large number of photographs has been made of it, at the Lick Observatory, by Messrs. SCHAEBERLE and CAMPBELL, using the 40-foot horizontal photo-heliograph. A few of these negatives are very fine and it is hoped to reproduce some of them in the *Publications*.

* It was photographed at Northfield on February 5.